

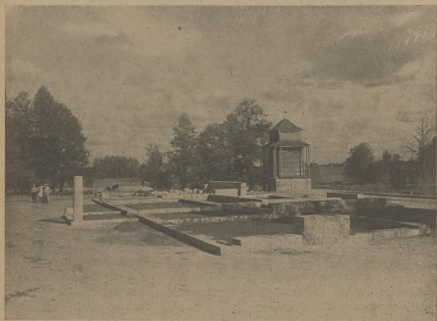
# THE WARSAW WEEKLY

Offices: Czackiego 1, Warsaw, Poland, Telephone 273-77.  
 English Distributors: W. H. Smith & Sons, London  
 Subscription rates—zł. 3.50 quarterly, zł. 13.00 yearly.  
 Foreign 4/- or \$ 1. quarterly, 15/- or \$ 3.75 yearly.  
 Postal Cheque Account: 29988. Warszawa,  
 Post Office Account: 615 Warszawa.

4th YEAR

WARSAW, SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1938

No. 2



The remains of the house at Żulów

## Marshal Pilsudski and Wilno

By Cecilia Halpern

The Greatest Pole of the last centuries and the Restorer of Poland, Marshal Joseph Pilsudski was a native of the Wilno country. So his life and deeds have been closely connected with the town and the district of Wilno.

Joseph Pilsudski was born on a dim December day of 1867, on the estate of his parents, Żulów, situated some 60 kilometres from Wilno. The deep attachment and love of the beautiful spot where his first childish years were passed is clearly visible from his later literary works and speeches. Some years after the Marshal's birth the estate passed into strange hands, but in 1934 a part of it, containing the old park and the remains of the house, which had been burnt in 1874, were bought by the Union of Reserve Soldiers and re-established as the Nation's monument to the memory of the Great Marshal. The estate, surrounded by forests and encircled by the river Mera, constitutes a most charming locality and is eagerly visited by Poles from all over the country. On the site of the room in which the Marshal first saw the day light—an oak was planted last autumn by the President of the Republic.

In 1877 Joseph Pilsudski became a pupil of the 1st Russian Gymnasium at Wilno. The school was situated in the buildings of the former University, which had such a splendid record. At that time in these walls it was forbidden to utter a single word of Polish. The young boy could only clench his teeth..... No doubt the idea of liberation, of a fight to victory was steadily developing in his mind when he traversed the narrow street of the town full of relics of the splendid past of his nation.

The years pass by, the boy becomes a young man, he finishes school, enters the University in the distant Russian town, becomes involved in an attempt on the Tsar's life, is sent to Siberia, where he spends five long years.

In 1892 Joseph Pilsudski comes home to Wilno from the distant Siberia, now ready for a desperate fight with the enemy. The first step is the organisation of a newspaper destined for the widest Polish public. Pilsudski organises the printing, becomes the editor, chief contributor and printer of "Robotnik" (The Workman).

(Continued on page 2)

## WILNO

### SOME NOTES ON THE PAST

By Wacław Gizbert Studnicki  
 Director of the State Archives at Wilno

It was from the Baltic Sea in the North to the Black Sea in the South, and from the basins of the Elbe and the Oder in the West, to beyond the Dniepr, the Dzwina and the Berezina in the East, that former Eastern Europe stretched its plains, populated by Slav nations, while in a small quantity and on a small area, on the territory of modern Prussia, Lithuania and Latvia were the Lithuanian tribes and others akin to them. Slowly but steadily the Germans pushed out the Poles from the West and the Lithuanians from the Baltic. This pressure made the centre of Poland shift from the river Warta to the Vistula and draw nearer to the Ruthenian centre—Kieff on the Dniepr.

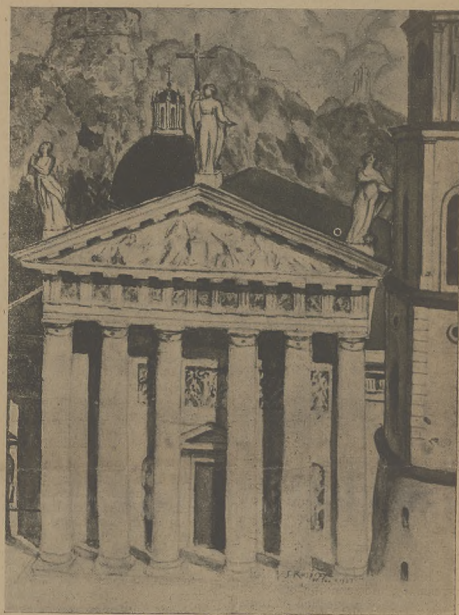
In the East of Europe, on the banks of the Moskwa, the tributary of the Volga, there was a kind of middle country between Europe and Asia. There on a foundation of Finn and Mongol tribes, with a sprinkle of Slavs, was born the principality of Moscow, which after two hundred years of Tartar sway shook off the yoke of the khans only to fall under the no less despotic rule of the Moscow dukes and subsequently that of the Tsars.

Being menaced on one side by the Germans and on the other by the growth of Moscow, it was only through union with Poland that Lithuania could secure her frontiers and her independence.

It was Gedymis, the Lithuanian duke, who moved his capital from Troki, time after time raided by the German Knights of the Cross, to Wilno, and he was the first to seek a friendly alliance with Poland. His daughter, Aldona, married the Polish heir-apparent, Prince Ladislas Lokietek. As a further result of this new policy, Lithuania later on entered into a Union with Poland. This union covered the largest area and was the most powerful creation of contemporary Europe and remained such up to the time of Poland's losing her independence.

Beyond motives of security, Lithuania's gravitation towards Poland had its cultural and economic causes.

Christianity came to Lithuania from Poland; European culture followed in its wake; thanks to Poland the Lithuanians received their greatest treasure—personal freedom—which only of the highest ranks of society had enjoyed before and that in a very limited manner. In 1387—the year of Lithuania receiving Christianity—the Lithuanian Grand Duke and Polish King, Ladislas Jagiello, gave autonomy to the town of Wilno patterned on that of Krakow and thus initiated the liberties of the Lithuanian towns.



The Cathedral and the ruins of the Castle  
 Painting by Ferdinand Ruszczyk (1870-1936)

The union of Lithuania and Poland, personal and dynastic in the times of King Jagiello, became still closer, during the reign of the last descendant of the Jagiello dynasty, King Sigismund Augustus. At the famous Diet of Lublin in 1569, this new union became a fact, enthusiastically agreed to with one accord by the Lithuanian and Ruthenian boyars, who were drawn to Poland by the freedom and equality enjoyed by its democratic gentry. In spite of the Union, all the offices, posts and high positions in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania were still filled only by Lithuanians. In consequence of such treatment the Lithuanians and the Ruthenians became voluntarily and willingly denationalized, drawn by Polish freedom, laws and culture.

It is an interesting fact that the ancient capital of the Duchy of Lithuania, even in the middle of the XVI century, was not a Lithuanian town, as the Slav element was predominant. These Slavs were the White Ruthenians of one kin with Poles, but of a different i.e. Greek Orthodox—denomination.

Here attention must be drawn to the cultural differences which existed in the Orthodox denomination in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and Poland and that in the Moscow Principality and, later on, in Russia. This difference is typified in the style of architecture of the old Orthodox churches (e.g. the Church of the

Holy Ghost) in Wilno and those built by the Russians after the dismemberment of Poland. The first show Western, the latter—Eastern influences. How deeply Orthodox cultural spheres were imbued with the Polish spirit appears in the continued use of an Orthodox prayerbook in Polish language by inhabitants of the Ukraine on the left bank of the Dniepr after 1689, the year when that part of the Ukraine found itself cut off from the Polish Commonwealth and joined to Russia.

The Reformation, which owing to the support of the Radziwills and other magnates, spread all over the Grand Duchy, played an important role in polonizing the Lithuanian-Ruthenian parts of Eastern Poland. There were about two hundred Reformed churches with numerous schools, and in the XVI and XVII centuries, there were opened several Protestant presses, not only in large towns as Wilno and Brześć, but also in Nieswież, Lubecz and even in the country, e.g. at Losk and Górzem Murowaną.

The translation of the Bible into Polish (published by Prince Radziwill in Brześć in 1563), the running of numerous Protestant presses, which turned out Polish printed matter, the spreading of the principles of the Protestant religion by preachers brought over from Poland, drew the higher and, later, the middle classes of the population—at that time for the

(Continued on page 4).



A view of the house at Piliżalski



# The University of Stephen Batory

By Dr. Richard Mienicki



The University and St. John's Church.

The founding of the Wilno University three hundred and sixty years ago, which made it a focus of culture for all Eastern Poland, was in immediate relation to the high standard of civilisation of the Poland of the XVI century, with its currents of religious conflicts, the renaissance of Catholicism after the Council of Trent, the programme of missionary and civilising work of the Wilno bishop, Protasiewicz, and his contemporaries the Jesuits, and the conception of Batory and Zamoycki of raising the standards of education, and giving it into the hands of the best teachers at that time undoubtedly the monks of the Order of St. Ignatius Loyola.

From the beginning of his rule, Bishop Protasiewicz aimed at founding a good school. He hoped to realise his day-dreams of an academy by a humbler institution, which would be a preliminary phase to the former.

In 1570, a college was founded and became the basis of the future university, the founding of which was now only a question of time. Nine years later, King Batory conferred on the Jesuits the privilege of founding an Academy, which act was confirmed later by Pope Gregory XIII.

The Academy had three faculties: philosophy, canon law and theology. In a large measure it brought about the triumph of Catholicism all over the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and also the Union of Brzesc, which established the Greek-Catholic church, existing in Poland to this day. As a centre of culture it elevated town and country and drew foreigners from all over Europe. At the end of the XVI and during the XVII centuries it had a galaxy of famous names to be proud of. The 'Golden-mouthed' Skarga, Wujek, Grodzicki, Arias, De Vega, Leczycki, and others, were known either as eminent scientists, writers or orators; Smiglecki as logician and economist; Olizarowski as a lawyer and politician who anticipated his era; Sarbiewski as a famous poet; Kojalowicz as historian; Kruger as mathematician, etc.

Thus the Academy developed prosperously up to the second half of the XVI century under the sympathetic eye of the Polish kings and the generosity of some of the magnates. Among these last Casimir Lew Sapieha stands out as the founder of the faculty of law.

The invasion by and the subsequent devastating occupation of the Muscovites (1655-61) destroyed the town and its academy. To the end of the century and through three quarters of the next, it was unable to rise.

A. D. 1733 was the year of the Breve of the Pope, which closed the Order of the Jesuits. New vistas opened before the Academy under the auspices of the Commission of Education (the first Ministry of Education in Europe), which added lectures on medicine and architecture. On the whole, however, an intermediate state of things lasted still for some time. It was actually only in 1781, that the Commission carried out a thorough reform, and gave authority to the university over all the schools of the Grand Duchy. The Academy under the modest name of the "Chief School of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania," could boast of names, the majority of which add splendour to its past.

They are: Poczebuto, Pilchowski, Gucewicz, Malewski, Gilbert, Narwojsz, Hussarszewski, Strojnowski.

After the last partition of Poland the university passed under Russian rule. The Russian Government deprived it of its autonomy, its supervision of schools, and even changed its name, calling it the "Chief Wilno School". Love of country and science did not allow the university to succumb even to the worst circumstances and change its current of development and progress. At its head stood men of European renown like Jędrzej Sniadecki, Jundziłł and Smuglewicz.

When Tsar Alexander came to the throne somewhat better times arrived. He signed a confirmation of some of the privileges of the university and its new statute. Now there were four faculties, viz: 1) physics and mathematics, 2) medical, 3) moral and political sciences, 4) letters and liberal arts. The university was also to supervise the secondary and elementary schools by special visitors, chosen from the professors or honorary members.

The high standard of science at the University was enhanced by the circumstance that it was at the same time a scientific society, which held its monthly meetings with lectures of great worth. When John Sniadecki was nominated rector, the fame of the university entered its zenith: John Sniadecki, with Prince Czartoryski as curator and Tadeusz Czacki as visitor of schools, made Polish enlightenment become a pattern for contemporary and future generations. The professorial body gloried in such names as Jędrzej Sniadecki and Józef Frank. Beside these Nizkowski, Becu, Pelikan, Herberski kept a goodly company. The faculty of moral and political sciences had an eminent professor of philosophy in the person of Goluchowski. History had its master in the great Lelawel. In the department of letters was the famous professor Grodecki, an aesthete and lover of antiquity. Polish literature was taught by E. Slowacki and Borowski. Art by such masters as Smuglewicz and Rustem. The students, under the guidance of these illustrious professors, became themselves uncommon individuals and noble souls, united in idealistic societies.

That the Wilno university irradiated powerful and manifold currents of high ethical doctrine and learning could not pass unnoticed by Nowosilow, the Commissary of the Tsar, residing in Warsaw. It was to his denunciation that the university

owed the closing of all the academical clubs and societies and the imprisonment (in 1824) of many students, with Adam Mickiewicz in their midst.

These repressions did not quench the patriotic feelings of the students who in a body took part in the insurrection of 1830. The defeat of the latter brought on the closing of the university on 1 May 1832. Only two of the faculties had remained, transformed into a Clerical Academy and the Academy of Medicine respectively. In 1842 even these vestiges of the university were closed in turn. All intellectual life was crushed. The idea of resuscitating the university had to wait, till not only the Russian occupation ended, but also that of Germans during the Great War.

The formal regenerating of the University falls on the 28th August 1919, the date of the decree of Joseph Pilsudski, the Chief of the State. Six weeks later the University of Stephen Batory was opened with great solemnity and its statute signed by Joseph Pilsudski. To use Professor Wrzesniewski's words: "it was the act of the whole community and especially those who felt the Wilno *g-nis loci* were not deaf to the call of the past and the demands of the present day, which exact a regeneration of Polish culture in the ancient stronghold of Gedymin. To such folk belonged the Joseph Pilsudski who, as Chief of the State, supported all endeavours, aiming at the rebirth of the Wilno University".

The last period of the university which has now lasted 18 years, must be divided into three phases; one—the initial activities menaced and even broken for a time by war in the first academical year of 1919-20; phase two—slow rising from the new catastrophe in 1920-21; and phase three—a normal development since 1921 up to the present day.

The beginnings, with Professor Siedlecki as rector at the head, were encompassed with difficulties. Students were few; nearly all had obeyed the call of duty and hastened as volunteers to the army. The Bolshevik offensive (1920) and the necessity of evacuation in July checked all activities.

The liberating of Wilno began the next academical year, 1921-22. It was the phase of rising from the catastrophe, which the university together with Wilno and Poland had suffered during the invasion of the enemy and the barbarous occupation. A decree which defined exactly its rights of possession was obtained; buildings were repaired or built anew; rooms for students were secured, or old ones repaired.

The only normal conditions of work and development were those of the mathematical and natural science faculty, which could thus even cooperate in the organisation of the medical department. In this latter work the difficulties were tremendous; huge financial resources were needed, as well as professors, these having nearly all enlisted during the war.

The academical year of 1921-22 brought with it normal conditions of work. The humanistic faculty developed steadily. The budding seminaries took a normal and solid shape. Among the names of the eminent professors, can be mentioned Zdzichowski and Lutoslawski. The eminent sociologist Father Wójcicki, professor of the Theological faculty, is at present Rector of the university. In 1924 the Faculty of Law and Social science, with the cooperation of the Lawyers' society, began to issue a scientific organ entitled "Roznik Prawniczy Wileński" (Wilno Legal Year Book). One of the professors of this faculty was Alphonse Parczewski, a well known lawyer, social worker and patriot.

(Continued on page 3)



The University and the old Observatory.

## Marshal Pilsudski and Wilno

(Concluded)

The printing press is smuggled from England by members of the Polish Socialist Party (to the Committee of which Pilsudski at that time belonged) over the German Russian frontier. It is secretly installed in a flat in the small town of Lipniski, near Wilno. There Pilsudski with the assistance of one man sets to an immense task. For the first time since many years Polish revolutionary ideas of freedom are being spread throughout the country, crushed under the brutal moral and physical oppression of the Russian regime. With the Russian police on its tracks, the printing press is subsequently transferred to Wilno in 1895 and later to Lodz.

Years pass by, the hidden press is seized, Pilsudski is arrested, detained in the Warsaw Citadel, sent to Petersburg, from where he miraculously escapes into the former Austrian Poland. But already in 1908 we see him again active on Wilno territory, with the famous attacks at Bezdany, when, members of the Polish Socialist Party under the leadership of Joseph Pilsudski held up and looted a Russian Government pay train, thereby obtaining the funds, which they aimed to continue their activities aiming at the liberation of the country.

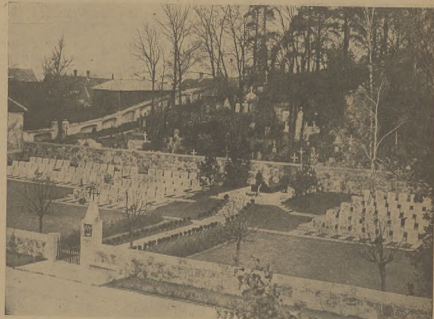
More years pass, the Great War, the time for Poland's independence has arrived, but it must be conquered. 1919—Poland is bleeding, its borders are still occupied by the enemy. Joseph Pilsudski and his soldiers give at last freedom to his beloved Wilno. It is free for ever from Russian, German and Lithuanian occupation.

The war over, the whole country headed by Marshal Pilsudski sets to hard work to overcome the losses suffered by years of oppression and war. In his short periods of leisure Marshal Pilsudski visits his favourite town, there he spends the majority of his free time. He loves to sit on the balcony of the splendid Palace of the Republic (where Napoleon stayed) and to gaze at the towers of the town and the surrounding hills.

In the calm summer evenings he is haunted with memories of the Wilno country of his childhood. How nice it would be to feel again its fresh, familiar air. In 1930 the Marshal acquires a small estate, Pikiliski with a simple house, a beautiful park full of lime trees, an old orchard and a spacious lake. Here at last he is at home after the many hard years. In Pikiliski he spends with his family all his free time. What a pleasure to play with his two young daughters under the old lime trees, to tell them stories of his youth, or to listen to the hum of the bees.

Marshal Pilsudski loved nature: an order was given not to shoot any of the wild ducks, which live in masses by the Pikiliski lake. What a joy to see them coming home again each spring.

Also in his last thoughts the Great Marshal cherished Wilno, his last will was that his troubled heart should be put to eternal rest together with the body of his beloved mother in the small military cemetery at Rosna. And there it rests. As a living monument two Polish soldiers stand day and night on guard at the grave of the Mother and the Son's Heart.



The Rosna Military Cemetery at Wilno.

## The Annual Polish-American Ball

Under the patronage of H. E. the American Ambassador and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel Bidde the Polish-American Society will hold its annual Ball in the Reception Rooms of the Hotel Europe on January 15, 1938. Thanks to the co-operation of a large

Committee of Hosts, composed of members of the American Colony and their Polish friends, the Ball promises to attain the success of former years and to be one of the outstanding social events of the season.



# THE MONUMENTS OF WILNO

By Dr. Ksawery Piwocki



The crystal ceiling in the Sacristy of the Bernardine Church

Among the cities of Poland two stand out before the others by the number and beauty of their architectural monuments, Krakow and Wilno, once the two capitals of the united Polish-Lithuanian state. How different however, are they in aspect and character, how different are their plastic expressions! In Krakow the Gothic town dominates and is crowned by the Gothic Renaissance castle on the Wawel — Wilno boasts the finest development in Poland of late Baroque and Rococo architecture. This is quite understandable. The old capital of the Great Duchy of Lithuania enters into history very late, towards the end of the XIVth century, it grows slowly during the XVth, and does not enclose itself within defending walls until the beginning of the XVIth. We have here few mediaeval and Renaissance monuments, for the first Muscovite invasion of 1655—61 burnt and destroyed the town almost entirely. The invaders having been thrown back, almost a new town arose in the second half of the XVIIIth century and during the XVIIIth-Baroque, Rococo and Neo-Classical. The partition of Poland interrupted this magnificent development and the new Russian invasion which lasted over a hundred years left Wilno neglected and defaced though still boasting of its many church spires, its wonderful situation in the valley of the Wilia among green hills and numerous lakes.

Wilno Old Town is extremely picturesque. Its tortuous, narrow alleys overhung by supporting arches open over changing vistas on the church towers which face the streets. These are formed mostly of modest, onestoreyed houses and of long, windowless garden walls from which green boughs wave over the passer-by. A considerable part of the old town is occupied by the very characteristic, noisy, lively, and dirty Jewish ghetto. Amid these tangled alleys the great architectural monuments, mostly churches, form colourful and varied groups, their high roofs and towers rising above the low houses of the town.

In the centre of Wilno where the Wilieja flows into the Wilia, stands the Castle Hill with the ruins of the XVth-century Gothic castle which are now being carefully cleared from the debris of centuries for it has been in ruins since 1661. The royal dwelling — place was the castle at the foot of the hill, an imposing

Renaissance palace built by Italian architects in the XVIIth century, in the reign of King Sigismund Augustus who preferred Wilno to Krakow as a residence. Unfortunately the Russians demolished it at the beginning of the XIXth century and its only relic is a single tower which has been altered and now serves as bell-tower for the Cathedral. The Cathedral, dedicated to St. Stanislas, stood next to the palace and was joined to it. It is built on marshy ground and has suffered many catastrophes. The old Gothic XVth-century cathedral, the XVIIth century Renaissance building and the XVIIIth-century Baroque one have disappeared. In its present form the Cathedral dates from the end of the XVIIIth century and was built on the old walls by Wilno's famous architect Guciewicz, in the classic style with a monumental portico of six columns and a richly sculptured tympanon. Apart from its vaults only a few chapels recall the earlier epochs of its existence. The finest is that of St. Casimir, a son of King Casimir II, whose relics are enshrined in the altar. It was built about the year 1636 by Constantine Tencall from Rome, and the stucco work of its dome, dating from the end of the XVIIIth century, is also a masterpiece of Italian workmanship. In the course of the latest restoration of the Cathedral in the year 1931 the remains of King Alexander (d. 1505), of Queen Barbara Radziwiłł and Queen Elisabeth Habsburg, and the heart of King Wladyslaw IV (d. 1648) were found in the vaults where they had been walled up before the Muscovite invasion of 1655. A special museum is being constructed for them under the chapel of St. Casimir.

The greatest treasure of pious and Catholic Wilno is the "Ostra Brama" the Pointed Gate round which are grouped several churches, both Catholic and Greek. The Ostra Brama is an ancient gate of the town wall surmounted by a chapel in which has been placed a beautiful picture of the Madonna (XVIIth-century Italian work) famed in all Poland for its miracles and drawing many pilgrims. The street leading up to the gate is almost always filled by the pious who pray before the picture visible aloft, so that it forms as it were a church in the open air. The chapel of Our Lady of Ostra Brama connects with the church of St. Theresa which dates from 1624 — 29 and has a facade in Italian Baroque style. Nearby are two old churches of the Greek rite, that of the Holy Trinity and that of the Holy Ghost, both dating from the XVth century. Adjoining the walls of the church of the Trinity are those of the Basilian monastery where Poland's greatest poet, Adam Mickiewicz, was imprisoned by the Russians.

Perhaps the finest architectural grouping in Wilno is formed by three churches, the late Gothic ones of St. Anne and of the Bernardine Friars and the Renaissance one of St. Michael. St. Anne's is built in upwards-stabbing flamboyant style and recalls the XVth-century

churches of Flanders where we should probably have to seek for its designer. The church of the Bernardine Friars is plainly related to the Gothic school of Krakow, particularly in the characteristic "crystal formation" of its vaultings.

The University buildings form as it were a separate quarter of the town. The Jesuit Academy whose first charter was granted by King Stefan Batory in 1579 was taken over by the State at the end of the XVIIIth century. The buildings grew gradually by the acquisition of more houses which were linked up by new buildings and courtyards. Thus we find Gothic fragments next to magnificent Renaissance quadrangles and buildings, the Italian Baroque facade of the University church of St. John (Gothic in its original design), and the Neo-Classical astronomical observatory from the end of the XVIIIth century. All these variegated parts fit together in one picturesque, harmonious and unforgettable whole.

The huge blocks of the Dominican and Jesuit monasteries link together three churches — that of St. Ignatius (1622—47), the late Baroque one of the Holy Ghost, (first half of the XVIIIth century), and the Rococo church of St. Catherine (middle of the XVIIIth century) designed by Glaubitz. This is one of the most beautiful churches in Wilno and has served as a prototype for many others in the town itself and in the provinces, once belonging to the Great Duchy. Its style is Italian, modified by Southern-German influences.

In the suburb named Antokol, by a partly ruined palace of the Siuszko family, there stands the imposing Baroque church of Peter and Paul, built by the Krakow architect Zao. The interior is one of the most interesting architectural monuments in Poland. It is covered by the stucco decorations of two Italian artists, Peretti and Galli, dating from the 80-s of the XVIIIth century. Amid a profuse ornamentation of dome, vaulting, arches and walls, over two thousand human figures present an allegorical illustration of the philosophical teaching of St. Augustine in the form of a Baroque "teatrum" very characteristic of that period of culture in Poland.

Even so short an account of Wilno's most important monuments shows how many were the cultural influences which mingled here. In the Middle Ages the Krakow Gothic style makes itself felt most strongly with admixtures of German influences coming from East Prussia (then ruled by the Teutonic Order) and with Flemish ones penetrating by way of Hanseatic Danzig. The Renaissance, Baroque and Rococo periods are marked by the personal participation of Italian artists at work in this far northern outpost of Western Latin culture. At the end of the XVIIIth century, the Neo-Classical period, the influence of Warsaw is felt, where in the reign of King Stanislaus Augustus the fine arts began to flourish by the common effort of Italian, French, German and Polish artists. The western character of Wilno's architectural monuments is beyond dispute, even the Greek Orthodox churches are modelled on Gothic examples in the earlier, Baroque ones in the later stage. Pseudo-Byzantine forms were not introduced until the XIXth century, by the Russian occupants.

Translated by Witkory J. Goryashka



The Gate of the Basilian monastery

## The University of Stephen Batory

(Concluded)

Through the opening of several new professorial chairs, the increase of institutes of research, the opening of an agricultural branch, which is in the nearest future to become a separate faculty, intercourse with foreign centres of knowledge, the richness of its museum, the increase in the number of its professors, assistants and students, the building of an astronomical observatory under the management of Professor Wł. Dziewulski — the mathematical and natural science faculty is making great strides in its development.

Perhaps the greatest progress may be traced in the Medical Faculty, which began its existence with three professors only and as part of the mathematical natural science department. Recently the Faculty has lost by death several eminent professors, among others Dr. Casimir Karaffa-Korbut, the noted hygienist, and Professor M. Rose, the brain specialist.

In the life of the Art Department two features can be noted: a general development and at the same time a contraction through being deprived of a whole section of architecture. One of the organizers of the university and many years' deacon of the department, the distinguished Professor Ferdinand Ruszczyk, died last year. The output of his life amounted to about three hundred and fifty paintings.

The most important features of the above department were: the larger number of professors and of pupils, the steady work done, the active interest taken in cultural and artistic life, the well stocked collections, larger room space, etc. Besides their teaching activities, the Professors took part in many matters in the domain of plastic arts which had

in aim the protection of monuments and relics of the past and the development of art.

To-day, as we stand in the face of the eighteen years of existence and the activities of the re-born university, we must acknowledge that its work has given in all sections considerable and praiseworthy results. Its property is valued at over twelve million. The library has four hundred volumes and about twelve thousand manuscripts. The professorial body have published about two thousand works, have taken lively part in editing scientific periodicals and in the life of scientific societies.

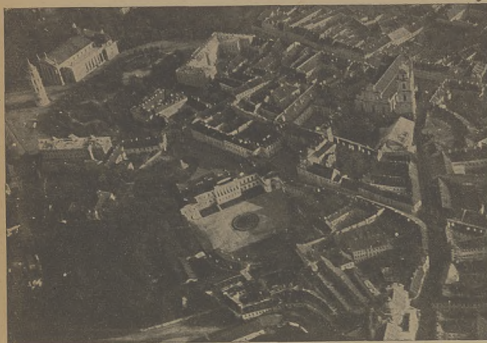
In this way the hopes of Lelewel, who settled his rich library on the Wilno University have been fulfilled. Fulfilled have also been the hopes of the Polish patriots, the dreams of the lovers of Wilno headed by Professor Ruszczyk. The murky shadows of oppression have receded and the university has opened wide her portals for Knowledge in service of the country.

Translated by Wanda Praske



The Columns of the Choir in the Dominican Church





Bird's eye view of Wilno

## WILNO

### SOME NOTES ON THE PAST

(Concluded)

most part Orthodox — not only to the new religious conceptions, but also to the using of the Polish language, not in church life alone but also in home life.

On account of the close relation of the Polish language and the Ruthenian peasant dialects\*), and on the contrary the considerable difference between the Polish language and the Lithuanian dialects, which belong to a group of non Slav languages, the need of translating the Holy Scriptures, the catechisms and the hymns was felt for the Lithuanians only.

The work of popularising the church service for the Lithuanian peasants, natives of ethnographic Lithuania, was the work of Protestant Poles. The Poles Bonymowski, Bythner, Chylinski are rightly honoured by the Lithuanians, as those who laid the foundation of Lithuanian literature.

Later on, when the Reformation gave way both in Poland and in Lithuania to a counter-reformation, brought about by the Jesuits and their net of schools, despite that the number of Protestants shrunk to a trifling percentage, the mediate as well as immediate results of the Reformation lasted for centuries and spread the Polish language and culture to the farthest East of old Poland.

In the times of Poland's captivity the Russian oppression lay most heavily on her Eastern territories. From the middle of the XIX century, Wilno and the whole "Wilno General Governorship" i.e. the six governorships of Wilno, Grodno, Kowno, Minsk, Mohylew and Witebsk were always under "a state of war" or a state slightly less tyrannical, called "an exceptional state".

Exterminating ruthlessly and persistently everything Polish in Wilno, as well as in the whole Eastern territory, the Russian government closed the Polish presses, forbade the printing of Polish books at Wilno, closed the Polish theatre, dismissed all Poles from the civil and other services, prohibited the use of the Polish language in streets and public places, and even, during a certain time, the talking of Polish in shops with Polish customers.

Not only did the Russian government wage war with the existing status quo but at the same time it forestalled any future inroad of persons and things Polish. Poles were not allowed to buy any real estate (he who sold his land bore afterwards the stigma of giving up a piece of his country to Russians), new investments were checked and hampered so that Poles should find no work on the spot. The above explains why

Wilno is so backward in its municipal arrangements.

Notwithstanding that the natural development of the town was checked during the Russian oppression, its geographic position on the cross-roads of the most important routes, made the population rise to 200,000. This fell in 1919 to 123,655, but is rising steadily and has already exceeded the former number.

The last statistics show the following percentage of the population:

Poles	65.44
Jews	28.24
Russians	3.77
White Ruthenians	0.8
Lithuanians	0.73
Germans	0.28
Other nationalities	0.28

Despite the vast majority of Roman Catholics, Wilno is still a religious mosaic, being the seat of the authorities of two other Christian churches: the Wilno Reformed Church and the Old Orthodox Denomination, — members of the latter fled a hundred and fifty years ago to Poland from the religious persecutions they had suffered in Russia. It is also the headquarters of two non Christian faiths: the Moslems, to which belong the Polish Tartars, settled in this country since 1837 and the Karaims of Turkish Jewish extraction, who were brought by the Grand Duke Witold — about the same time to Troki near Wilno, for the purpose of fighting the German Knights of the Cross.

At present, owing to its municipal autonomy and the watchful care of the Polish Government, the town is developing and coming up to the standards of Central Europe.

Costly enterprises are being carried out, e.g. the town authorities with the help of the State are building at Szlyan, in the environs of Wilno, a great hydro-electric plant for the assisting of industrial development.

Wilno is on the eve of returning to its old prominence as a town lying on important roads of communication and on the line which joins the Baltic and the Black seas.

Translated by Wanda Peszke

\*) The difference between e.g. White Ruthenian and Polish is much smaller than that between the literary French and Langue d'oc or German and the Niederdeutsch.

**Please pay overdue  
subscriptions  
to P K O 29898.**

## PRESS REVIEW

The Polish press as a whole brings reviews of the political situation in Poland during the past year. *Kurier Warszawski* after surveying the line of action of all the principal groups writes that the attitude of the Polish Socialist Party (P. P. S.) has exerted an influence in softening acute differences between democratic parties by its distinct cutting itself off from communism thus completely depriving all analogies with the Peoples' Front in Spain or France of any show of reason. "At the same time the P. P. S. began a great movement for the re-establishment of full democracy which it inaugurated by its audience with the Head of the State (28th Nov.). The P. P. S. desires to draw in the Peoples' Party and the left of the sanitation party (for instance the Democratic Club formed 16th Oct.). The Peoples' Party favours a change in the election system but whether it will ally itself with P. P. S. is doubtful". *The Kurier* concludes by saying that "the year 1937 has brought no improvement in the way of harmonizing the inner reality of political life with its official form. We remain in a condition of a certain provisional state of which all are aware".

*I. K. C.* maintains that Poland has issued triumphantly from the difficulties of 1937 "in balancing the budget of our state life we use at once three favourable positions of central importance. These positions are — foreign policy, the army, and the treasury". The defensive power says *I. K. C.* strengthens from day to day, the budget balance is not only maintained but secured, and the community is approaching inner consolidation. The *I. K. C.* concludes with the wish that 1938 should prove for Poland "not only a period of maintaining the positions already gained but one of a great offensive of our national expansion and our state power".

*Kurier Polski* (29/XII) writes that there are certain signs of a French — German rapprochement. The first signs are: the visit of ex-Premier Mandin to Berlin, then that of the deputy Stannin, afterwards an unusually warm article in *Volksischer Beobachter*. Although not too much weight can be attached to these signs yet "there is one characteristic thing that Paris at first always responds to any German suggestion eagerly and warmly. The longing for peace is always as lively in France as during the Locarno period but the mistrust in Germany acquired by years of bitter disappointment is also greater".

*Czas* in its survey of the new year (II) appraises the foreign policy of Minister Beck favourably but is less satisfied with home policy and is critical in its attitude to O. Z. N. finding that "neither can organization replace a programme nor senseless organization mania creative political thought".

*Kurier Poranny* thus formulates its new year wishes "May the new year get away from poverty, may work be increased and unemployment decreased, may the citizen feel himself more closely united to the state, may the realisation of social justice be hastened on — may national state structure be renewed by the inflow of youth".

*Polska Zbrojna*, sympathises with the attitude of Sweden towards the League of Nations which it fears may develop into a block of States having common interests and directed against another block. The article concludes "It is not surprising that the point of view of Sweden which could not agree that an institution created for the widest possible international co-operation should be transformed into an alliance of



Church of St. Thérèse

### 1500 POLISH MINERS FOR BELGIUM

*Liège*. Three special trains, carrying 1500 Polish miners recruited for the Belgian coal mines, with their families, in all over 5000 persons, arrived here to-day.

The emigrants have been welcomed by the Polish consular officers and divided into parties assigned to the districts of Liège, Charleroi and Mons.

Some more thousands of Polish miners have been recruited for Belgium and will arrive there shortly. (ATE)

### POLISH OPINION AND THE NEW ROUMANIAN CABINET

The Polish press reacted favourably to the change of government in Roumania. It is pointed out that the new Prime-Minister, Prof. Octavian Goga, has been for some time president of the Polish — Roumanian Society in Bucharest and that he is well known for his Polish sympathies. The new Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Micescu, is also in favour of a policy of close collaboration with Poland.

The new government is supported by parties which do not favour either the collaboration of Roumania with some kind of a "democratic front", or with the Rome — Berlin axis. It believes in an independent Roumanian policy, made possible by alliances which can be absolutely relied upon.

The nationalist tendencies of the new Roumanian government, as well as its intention of strengthening the executive, are sympathised with in Poland, both because they correspond to principles of Polish internal policy and because it is believed that such a reform might contribute to a consolidation of Roumania and make it more valuable as an ally. (ATE).

K. M.

(ATE).



St. Casimir's Chapel in the Cathedral



## Peasant Industries in the Wilno Region

By Helena Schramm

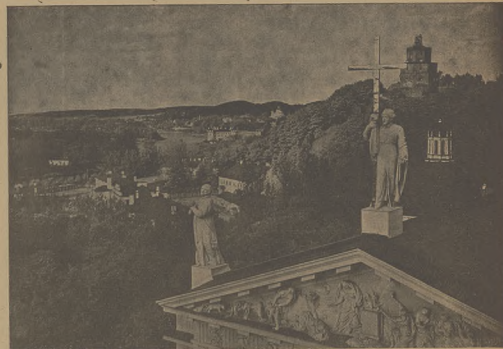
Although modern life is of late bringing much change into village customs, many parts of Poland, particularly its north-eastern regions, still harbour numerous primitive usages in the life of the people and ancient traditional ways of producing various objects for use in the "autarchic" peasant household. Factories are now driving out the old products of peasant handicrafts from many branches of village life, but on the other hand, thanks to their specific qualities these products are awakening an increasing interest among the town-dwelling intelligentsia.

Among these handicrafts we must in the first place count peasant weaving which is developing very promisingly in the regions of Wilno and Nowogródek. In almost every peasant cottage here we find a primitive loom and when they are not working on the soil the women occupy their leisure moments by weaving linen, table covers, towels of finely spun flax, and patterned cloths of flax dyed in various colours, which serve as horse-cloths, bed-spreads, cart and sleigh covers, and for household use in general. The ornament of these cloths is derived from the weaving technique and is always of a geometrical character, now minute, now large, with a great variety of patterns within the limits of a uniform type and a beautiful choice and blending of colours. In the districts where sheep-farming has attained a certain importance wool is also used as a material for the

production of cloth for coats and other clothing. Dye of wool is sometimes used for a weft on a flaxen warp in weaving patterned cloths and covers similar to the purely flaxen ones. These cloths which are mostly patterned of two colours, and achieve very beautiful effects may be regarded as the most characteristic feature of the artistic tradition of these regions. The women themselves spin the thread for them and often find very original colour combinations so that in spite of their simplicity they have an air of distinction and great freshness. In consequence they are in increasing demand as a purely handmade product for interior decoration in modern dwellings in the whole Wilno region, Wilno itself and many other towns of Poland. Now and again an inhabitant of Warsaw who has bought at the "Len Wileński" such a coloured cloth which successfully fills the part of curtain or cover in a smart modern flat, comes to Wilno and finds a pleasing proof of its authentic peasant origin in its twin brother spread on a cart going to the market.

Trade in the products of peasant handicraft on a more extensive scale has been carried on in the Wilno region for over ten years. In 1925 a Society for Fostering Peasant Handicrafts (Towarzystwo Popierania Przemysłu Ludowego) was formed in Wilno (as in several other Polish towns) and it soon organized a business agency under the name of the Peasant Handicrafts Bazaar (Bazar

Przemysłu Ludowego). This at first concentrated on the trade in patterned textiles and after a few years included linen also. It has become an important institution which sends out special, suitably trained agents who buy linen in almost the whole voivodeship of Wilno for retail sale in Wilno. The wholesale and retail sale outside Wilno is handled by the Bazaar Centre (Centrala Bazarowa) in Wilno which organizes the wholesale trade in peasant handicraft products of six Peasant Handicraft Bazaars, those of Białystok, Nowogródek, Polesie, Wołyń, Wilno, and lately also that of Stanisławów. The central agency regulates prices and handles orders whilst the individual bazaars keep in contact with the villages and serve customers in the voivodeship seats. Matters concerning the proper treatment of flax, its varieties, was of planting and rearing, have been placed in the charge of the Flax Society (Towarzystwo Lniane) in Wilno which runs several experimental stations and undertakes an extensive propaganda for the use of flax. Just as the trade in the products of peasant handicrafts, in so far as it lies outside the province of the individual bazaars is concentrated in the Bazaar Centre, so the Societies for Fostering Peasant Handicrafts have a connecting link in the Council of the Societies where they confer in common to determine their line of conduct and to regulate various questions arising from the work of the Societies and Bazaars. This work cannot follow the established lines of other branches of trade for it is bound up with the difficult and hitherto unsolved



The Pediment of the Cathedral with the Castle Hill in the background.

problem of the right relation between the modern culture forms of the town and the disappearing culture forms of the country. Trading in the products of peasant handicrafts is pioneer work and there is an educational side to it, both in relation to the peasant and to the townsman as consumer. The peasant producer must accustom himself to certain new demands resulting from a form of trade new to him. On the other hand these demands may not become too far-reaching, because then they would destroy the character of the peasant handicrafts and make them lose precisely those qualities for the sake of which the towns buy their products and wish to possess them. This necessity for adjustment raises a whole series of difficult and sometimes subtle problems which cannot be solved

except by the advice and collaboration of specialists. It is for this reason that the Council of the Societies for Fostering Peasant Handicrafts was called into existence, where delegates of the Ethnological Institute of the Stephen Batory University of Wilno take part in all the meetings and where in case of necessity artists who specialize in these branches are also invited.

The progress of work in this field has therefore created in Wilno two institutions, one of which controls the matter of the trade in products of peasant handicraft while the other may be regarded to a certain extent as the focus of conscious directing thought in the field of relationships between modern man and peasant art and handicraft.

Translated by Wiktoria J. Goryńska

## ECONOMICS

### INTERNATIONAL FUR FAIR AND AUCTIONS AT WILNO

The rapid development of the fur trade in Poland since the war and the great expansion of the fur industry, brought to mind the necessity for creating a centre where it might be concentrated, thus following the example of other countries interested in the fur trade, which have their own auctions at London and Leningrad, and Fairs at Leipzig and other places.

It was therefore decided to form such a centre at Wilno which, in this manner, returned to its pre-war status of being an important fur market, capable of holding its own with any of the other European ones.

The first Polish Fur Fair was held at Wilno in 1934. Although this first effort was limited to purely domestic furs, the results were so satisfactory and the interest aroused was so great that the organisers decided to turn it into an international fair, which opinion was endorsed by the General Meeting of Polish Fur Dealers, Manufacturers and Furs, which was held at that time.

Last year's fair was the fourth of the series to be held.

The question of the necessity of creating such a market in Poland is answered by the steady development of the Wilno Fur Fair, in turnover, in foreign visitors and dealers, as is borne out by the following figures showing the sales from year to year in zloty.

year	sales
1934	1,392,800
1935	1,503,800
1936	3,671,400
1937	5,125,800

As will be seen there was practically a fourfold increase in four years. The number of dealers visiting the fair rose from 184 in 1934 to 865 in 1937, foreign dealers coming from Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, England, France,

Germany, Latvia, New Zealand, Palestine, Rumania, Sweden, Switzerland, and the U.S.A.

The International Fur Fair in Wilno is at a new stage of development, in that a company composed of dealers and manufacturers of fur from all over Poland is in course of formation and will take over the running of the fairs. The idea is that a building should be erected in Wilno to accommodate the Fair and also the Auctions which are their natural complements.

The Auctions which have existed since June 1936, are held at frequent intervals, the eight and ninth having been held in December last, the former for domestic silver foxes and the latter for sheepskins. They have as main function the export of Polish furs abroad and the creation of a selling centre for Polish breeders of fur bearing animals.

German buyers have purchased large quantities of calf, goat and squirrel skins, while samples and prices have been sent to many English and American firms.

It is to be anticipated that the Wilno Fur Auctions will in the future become of considerable importance on the international fur markets, in that they create suitable conditions for Polish exporters of furs and allied materials.

### ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The November bulletin of the National Economic Bank opens with the statement that there was a larger increase in production and turnover in Poland in 1937 than any of the years after the crisis; several divisions of industry, particularly those producing producer's goods, reached or even surpassed their peak production levels of 1928-29. Public and private investments and the increased buying power of the population, the farmers especially, who benefited by the higher prices for agricultural

produce, contributed to this recovery. Imports of industrial raw materials and of technical appliances increased, and as there was also increased exports from Poland the volume of foreign trade was greatly expanded. Increased production and turnover was to a great extent financed from the country's reconstructed capital reserves with relatively restricted use of bankers' credits. The simultaneous substantial increase of deposits with the financial institutions, which this year has already exceeded 500 million zlotys, resulted in such liquidity on the money market that two reductions of interest on deposits became possible in the course of the year. A further increase in liquidity was caused in November by the continued influx of deposits and by the seasonal decline in credit demands for production. Greater interest in securities set in, leading to an extension of turnover on the bourses and to marked gains in quotations. A step towards cheaper credit became possible by the reduction, as from December 18th, of the Bank of Poland discount rate and interest on collateral security advances, an example which was followed by the other credit institutions. It may be added that the general reduction of interest allowed on deposits, to come into force as from January 1st 1938 is the natural consequence of this cheapening of credit. The seasonal decline in production took place in November within relatively narrow limits. A slight decline in coal extraction was mainly the result of the smaller number of working days in the month, coal exports, however, declined to a somewhat greater extent. The iron and steel works maintained their production level without any greater change; the position in the textile industry has not been quite satisfactory because of slacker sales of winter articles. Employment in the chemical industry is good except in the divisions connected with the

textile and house building industries, where there was seasonal restriction of work; the increase in the export of timber and wooden goods is worthy of note. The sugar industry finished production, which will be higher than last year by about 25 per cent. By the end of October the number of hands employed in industry reached the average level of the years 1928-29, and exceeded the level of a year ago by over 100,000 persons. The seasonal decline in the number of employed persons in November and the rise in the number of registered unemployed set in. The prices of agricultural produce were on the whole maintained. Foreign trade grew and as the increase in exports was larger than in imports, a corresponding

rise in the favourable balance of trade can be reported.

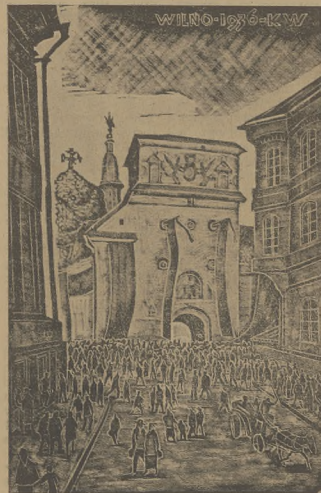
### A Record Turnover at Gdynia

According to provisory estimates, the turnover of Gdynia in 1937 exceeded 9,100,000 tons. It is a record figure and it confirms the position of Gdynia as the principal port of the Baltic.

The turnover of Danzig has been somewhat smaller, with about 7,000,000 tons.

In 1937 these two ports handled 80% of the total Polish foreign trade, leaving only 20% for all the overland routes. In 1936 the proportion of seaborne trade was lower, as only 73% of the Polish foreign trade went through Gdynia and Danzig, the two ports of the Polish customs area.

(ATE)



Ostra Brama.

Wood engraving by K. Wisniewski



## London Letter

By Gregory Macdonald

Great Britain enters the New Year in a mood of optimism queried only by a few outstanding figures like Mr. Lloyd George and the spokesmen of the Opposition. Mr. Lloyd George attacks particularly the foreign policy of the Government as one of surrender all along the line. The Opposition takes the same line, with prophecies in addition that there will be both a slump and a trick election. And a vaguely defined political group denounces both the Government and the recent pronouncement of *The Times*, chiefly on the score of the Halifax conversations, which are deemed a failure, though there is no evidence one way or the other on that point.

The Government, on the other hand, is openly confident from the national and from the international points of view. The truth is that two radically different political philosophies are now being placed before the public: the Government is aware of the changing forces of the world, but the Opposition is still intransigent by principles which are losing credence all over the world. The Government therefore remains in the stronger position and has, moreover, the confidence of the people, which vaguely understands that far-reaching changes are taking place. So far as foreign affairs are concerned, the outlook is uncertain and troublesome, but by no means dangerous from day to day as it was six months ago. Relations with Italy have certainly deteriorated, in the Near East especially, but those with Germany have improved and the collaboration with America becomes more marked every week. The permanency of this new line can be judged when the Trade Treaty is made public, and it will be surprising if it does not contain terms which will cause improvements simultaneously in the relations of European countries.

The Prime Minister, who shows himself as determined as President Roosevelt to put his opinions before the people, so as to offset the prophets of war, contributed last week a very confident survey of conditions at home to a magazine called *Fortune and Empire*. In this he declared once more that the condition of the workers is better than it was in 1929, for wages are higher than they were then, while prices are lower. "With full knowledge of the facts and tendencies," he denied the likelihood of a slump, and went on to say that, even if there were a temporary decline in world trade, the country was in a better position to meet it than this declaration the Prime Minister is supported by the industrialists who are elated about the tale of production and consumption, though the Stock Exchange is depressed about shares. The divorce between industry and the Stock Exchange is one of the significant events of the times.

The appointment of Sir Robert Vansittart, formerly Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to be Chief Diplomatic Adviser to the Government, has aroused considerable speculation, most of it friendly. It is a sign of the increasing complexity of international relations, and the speed of their development from day to day, that the "team" should have to be reinforced so strongly. Already the Prime Minister assumes the direction of the Foreign Office in the absence of the Foreign Secretary, and Lord



A fragment of the statue decorations in St. Peter and Paul Church

Halifax lends his experience as well. There are also nowadays two Parliamentary Under-Secretaries where there was formerly one. Moreover, other Ministries have their advisory chiefs, such as Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, who is Economic Adviser to the Government. What is not yet clear is whether Sir Robert Vansittart will travel about as Ambassador-at-Large, though this is provided for in the terms of his appointment. The criticism on that score is that the Adviser should be always at the Foreign Office, though free from routine duties; and another criticism is expressed as the fear that there may be a fatal dual control of foreign affairs. Yet Sir Robert's knowledge and experience are admitted to be unique and the dangers of routine when problems of high policy have to be considered is recognised.

The history made in Ireland on the eve of the New Year caused hardly a ripple in England. The Irish Free State is henceforward to be known as Eire—or Ireland—a constitutional change which derives its importance from the fact that the government of the Six Counties—Ulster—is treated as non-existent. The British Government issued a statement of a mild character upholding the rights of Ulster, and naturally enough the Belfast Government spoke in stronger terms. Yet it is remarkable that a Constitution framed on such original lines, and one which implicitly assumes the independence of Dublin, should come into force without friction of any sort. Relations between the two islands are better than ever they were during the nineteenth century and the early twentieth. It is even to be expected that in the course of years, if no revolutionary change for the worse takes place, the relations between Dublin and Belfast will be equally improved. Sensible men on both sides of the Ulster border are working for a peace which common interests and national affinities dictate. These efforts must be welcomed by the British Government which has every motive to see Ireland as a friend and as a reserve in the event of European troubles. Meanwhile the Constitution has historical importance as the first political triumph in the British Isles for conceptions of the State which place the altar and the hearth first, and look to corporations of employers and employees for the right ordering of economic life, with peasant private property as the desired norm. Ireland in this bears some resemblance to the new Portugal. An equal attempt has been made to avoid regimentation and to

avoid an internal contest of ideologies. It is too early as yet to pass judgement.

Interest for the next few days is likely to concentrate on the radio war between Italy and Great Britain. This is certain to be accompanied by polemics but there is reason to hope that propaganda relations will not deteriorate too rapidly. Although resentment has been expressed in Westminster about the Italian broadcasts from Bari to the Near East, nevertheless the general decision of the British Government to embark upon a more active radio policy concerns the Spanish-American world quite as much as Egypt or Palestine. The Italian claim that Great Britain is taking the offensive, and that Italy has not been broadcasting propaganda against Great Britain, does complicate the situation which has its key in the struggle for influence in the Arab world. But the London authorities are decisive on the point that their Arabic broadcasts will be strictly defensive in tone, an explanation of the truth rather than a criticism of others. Only if the Italians retort by direct criticism of Great Britain will counter-action be adopted. The quarrel, fierce enough in the newspapers on both sides, is rather lost on the people of Great Britain and Italy, few of whom possess a knowledge of Arabic. And as rhetorical arguments have a way of exhausting themselves, we may expect broadcasting to settle down on both sides after a nine days' wonder.

### World Ski Championships of 1939 in Zakopane

*Helsingfors.* It is understood that Poland will be charged by the International Ski Federation with organising the World Championships of 1939. The Championships would probably be organised in Zakopane, the principal Polish winter sports station.

### Beginning of the Season of Winter Competitions

*Zakopane.* The first jumping competition of the year was held on the Krokiew jumping hill. The first place was taken by Stanisław Maruszka, who made jumps of 62 and 67.5 metres. On the same day the International Figure Skating Championships of Zakopane were terminated.

The first place in the men's contest was taken by Mr. Rada, of Austria, in the ladies' by Miss Reisinger (Austria) and in the mixed by the pair Bask-Rotter (Hungary). Generally speaking the competition was a great success for the Viennese skaters.

## WARSAW AMUSEMENTS

### THEATRES

**NARODOWY.** "Skizy" by Zapolska.  
**POLSKI.** "Gałgą rozmarną" by Nowakowski.  
**MALY.** "Freud's Theory of Dreams" by Cwodziński.  
**NOWY.** "It is not serious" by Prindello.  
**MALICKI.** "Candida" by Shaw.  
**ATENEUM.** "Panna Malczewska" by Zapolska.  
**KAMERALNY.** "Christian" by Noe.  
**LETNI.** "In the Receivers Hands" by Arnold and Bach.  
**NOWOSCI.**

### MUSIC

#### TEATR WIELKI — OPERA.

**Saturday:** "Carmen" — with Wanda Weimiska and Stanisław Gruszczyński.  
**Sunday 12:** — Performance for children 3.30 "The Vogelsinger of Tyrol".  
8 — "The Barber of Seville" with Lorenzo Conati and Zygmunt Moszcz.  
**Monday:** Closed.  
**Tuesday:** "The Vogelsinger of Tyrol".  
**Wednesday:** "The Vogelsinger of Tyrol".  
**Thursday:** "Traviata" with Ada Sari, Dina Badescu and Serban Tasian.  
**Friday:** "The Sun of Mexico".

#### KONSERWATORIUM.

**Monday:** Recital by Franco-American Cellist Prof. Balducci and American pianist Miss Robiner.  
**Wednesday:** Recital of her late brother's songs by Stanisław Korwin-Szymanowski.

#### FILHARMONIA.

**Sunday:** Early Matinée. Dir. Karłowicz.  
Willist, Violin — Maria Marco.  
**Friday:** Symphony Concert. Dir. Nilius. Piano — Rummel.

### MUSICAL SHOWS

**CYRULIK WARSZAWSKI.** "Ktoś zna zjawiało." (One of us is Potty).  
**TEATR 8.15.** Messali in "Virtuous".  
**WIELKA REWIA.** "The Waltz Dream" by Strauss.  
**MALE QUI PRO QUO** at Ziemiańska "With a Rubber Tipped up".

### ART

**I. P. S. Show** by Danikowski, Jarocki, Gotlib and Heller.  
**ZACHĘTA.** Winter Salon.  
**NATIONAL Museum.** Monuments Marshal Piłsudski.

### CINEMAS

\***ATLANTIC.** Recital Flynn in "The Prince and the Pauper". (Mark Twain's famous novel).  
\***BALTYK.** Dita Parlo and Erich Stroheim in "Comrades in Arms". (A Striking war Film).  
\***CASINO.** Turska Randowska & Zielińska in "Halka". (Moniuszko's famous opera).  
**FILHARMONIA.** Smosarska in "Prince Józef's Uban". (Polish film of Napoleonic wars).  
**CAPITOL.** Barczewska in "Zachęta". (The Quack — Polish Drama).  
\***COLOSSEUM.** Barczewska in "Kosciuszko at Racławice". (Poland in the reign of Stanisław August).  
\***EUROPA.** Rainer and Powell in "The Emperor's Candlesticks". (Baroness Orczy's well known Novel of Richelieu).  
\***IMPERIAL.** Madeline Carroll in "On The Avenue". (Romanie Comedy).  
\***PALLADIUM.** Loy and Powell in "Double Whammy". (Uproarious Comedy).  
\***PAN.** Laurel and Hardy in a new full length comedy.  
\***RIALTO.** Dynasz and Bodo in "Robert and Bertram". (Polish Musical Comedy).  
\***ROMA.** Full Programme of Walt Disney Films.  
**STYLWY.** Dietrich and Donald in "Knight without Armour". (James Hilton's well known novel of the Russian Revolution).  
\***STUDIO.** Sasarova in "The Traitor".  
**SWIASTOSCI.** Maurice Chevalier in "A smile on the Lips". (French comedy).  
**VICTORIA.** Shirley Temple in "Wee Willie Winkie". (Kipling's well known story).  
Starred cinemas play at 5, 7, 9, & others at 6, 8, 10.

### BRITISH PASSPORT CONTROL OFFICE

UJAZDOWSKA 18, WARSAW

No 76

The following persons are entitled to receive visas or immigration certificates for Palestine:

No. of certificate	NAME	Age	Category	Last date of visa	Admission to Palestine	Address
104428	KORYNMANN Jocha	63	D	20.3.38	13.3.38	Długa 7, Brześć
104516	RAIBER Fajga	57	D	20.3.38	13.3.38	Bereckozka, Wołyn
104586	KABNER Moses	78	D	20.3.38	13.3.38	Sandz, 19 Kościuszki
	Ester	72				
104878	BAJTNER Nachman	16	B/3	20.3.38	13.3.38	Sosnowiec, ul. Dęblińska 7
104879	ROSENBLUT Samuel	18	B/3	20.3.38	13.3.38	Smogorzewo, ul. Kwiatka 34
104880	TEJTELBOIM Hyska	10	B/3	20.3.38	13.3.38	Kosów, Kościuszki 70
104881	CECHANOWITZ Hoda	15	B/3	20.3.38	13.3.38	Niewiele, Płaskiego 54
104882	HALLER Moses	16	B/3	20.3.38	13.3.38	14 Elektoralna, Warsaw
106002	REIF Adela	39	D	20.3.38	13.3.38	Przemyski, Jagiellońska 19
	Theresa					
106006	ROSENBERG Frynka	21	B/3	20.3.38	13.3.38	Łódź, Dąbrowskiego 7
106008	WOLTER Leo	20	B/3	20.3.38	13.3.38	Nowe Miasto, Warsaw
106009	RACINSKI Miecz	10	B/3	21.3.38	13.3.38	8 Sępkowa 5, Białystok
106011	ROTMANN Jakob	17	B/3	21.3.38	13.3.38	Sierpna 26, Łódź
F.2397	L. 28 PRINSKIS Batia	—	H	—	—	15.3.38 Poland
F.2397	L. 4 GOLDMBA Pejalsch	51	H	—	—	13.3.38 Sosnowiec, Matkowskiego 16
F.2397	L. 1 BIERSTERN Selma	28	G	—	—	17.2.38 Potok Złoty.

### E. SYKES i S-KA

Warszawa, Czackiego 1  
General Agents for:  
Amal Ltd., Birmingham  
Automatic Electric Sales Ltd., London  
Basic Industries Ltd., London  
J. A. P. Motors Ltd., Rugby  
Lodge Plugs Ltd., Rugby  
D. Napier & Sons Ltd., London  
A. G. Spalding & Bros. Ltd., London  
Barnomes & Rapier Ltd., Ipswich  
Barnomes, Sims & Jefferies Ltd., Rhoelavert Ltd., London  
H. Terry & Sons Ltd., Redditch  
L. M. van Noppes & Sons, London  
Yarrow & Co. Ltd., Glasgow  
Importers of every kind of machinery and equipment

### Bank Amerykański

w Polsce Sp. Akc.  
Królewska 3 — Warszawa  
All kinds of Banking and Foreign Exchange business transacted Bonds and Stocks bought and sold. Safe deposit vault equipped according to the most modern technical requirements. Private Safes from 6 zł. a quarter.

### ANGLO BALTIC LINE

S.S. "Balticover"  
From Gdynia: 20th January  
From London: 19th, 27th January  
Cabin class 7/0. 0. return 25% reduction.  
For further particulars, apply to UNITED BALTIC CORPORATION, LTD. Warsaw, Rydyńska 18, tel. 299-30

Please pay overdue  
subscriptions to  
P K O 29898

Advertising Rates: 80 gr. per millimeter. Term rates on application. Classified advertising 20 groszy a word.

Redaktor Odpowiedzialny — GREGORY HALPERN

Publishers "The Warsaw Weekly" Czackiego 1, Warszawa

Zakł. Graf. B. Pardecki i S-ka, W-wa, Żelazna 16, Tel. 5-22-05.

Editors: EGBERTON SYKES  
CICILIA HALPERN